

world is to be saved, it must be saved by good faith and reciprocity on the part of all. Do not fall us now, do not let your governments drive the British people, as they are driving the Russian people, into the terrible choice between continuing the war and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

"If this choice is forced upon us, we shall choose as Russia chooses. We shall continue, but the responsibility will be yours."

British Engineers And Shipbuilders Oppose New Draft

Threaten to Strike if They Are Conscribed for Service in France

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The reference made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, to the engineers attempting to force the government to conscript their fathers and return wounded men to the front, has focused attention on the attitude of engineering and shipbuilding employees along the Clyde, where the trouble has been most active. Sir Auckland declared that many young men in essential industries had acted as though they held a privileged position. He said that they must share the burden with the others.

At a meeting in the Clyde district on Sunday, the engineers and shipbuilders decided to strike if the government man power bill was not withdrawn before the conscription and a peace conference called.

Pushes Indorsement

The push for indorsement by Sir Auckland Geddes is indorsement generally by the press and members of Parliament, but in some quarters the Minister is condemned for lack of sagacity, as the temper of the men is strained and persuasion is more likely to be effective. J. Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, who has just returned from the Clyde, says "an interesting feature of the nation needs very careful handling. He thought the reference to fathers was most unjust and feared it would have a very bad effect on the Clyde, where the men are owing to long hours of unbroken work."

Mr. MacDonald said that the view of the workmen was that they had a right to gain by which it had been agreed to give the government certain support, and the government was now trying to repudiate its side of the bargain. He did not say that the government had any other alternative in the circumstances, but no good could be done by making unfair charges.

An Excuse for Peace

On the other hand, the press condemns the malcontents warmly, the "Daily News" describing the threat to strike as a "betrayal of freedom and a stab in the back of the nation."

A Liberal member of Parliament is quoted as saying:

"The men want an excuse to end the war and this excuse is as good as any other. They want to cause a general strike so as to prevent the output of munitions and make war impossible. They are also talking of delivering an ultimatum to the government to provide industrial districts with plenty of food or have a general strike."

In the lobbies of Parliament the opinion is expressed that if a strike occurs it is not likely to last long, owing to the strikers' lack of funds. Labor members of Parliament generally will not talk of the situation as a strike, but the government is not yet finished.

Two Women Held Under Espionage Act in Providence

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 15.—Two women were held here today by Federal officials, charged with acts detrimental to the conduct of the war. Miss Amelia Ventrone, who was arrested yesterday under an indictment in the Federal Court, is alleged to have said at a public meeting: "I hope the mothers whose sons go to war will never see them again alive."

Miss Marie E. Clark was arrested under the espionage act, and is alleged to have threatened the life of the President.

Two Face Internment As Foes at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, Jan. 15.—United States Secret Service agents today completed the investigation of twenty-two cases of local individuals suspected of being German sympathizers. In two cases, those of Adolph Lammert and Frank Hardmann, recommendation was made that they be interned as enemy aliens.

Lammert was formerly a hotel waiter here. He was arrested following pro-German utterances. His picture in the uniform of a German officer was found among his effects. Hardmann admitted having escaped from the interned German ship Neckar.

Seeks Free Fares for Soldiers

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States would be granted free transportation when in uniform, under the provisions of a bill introduced in the Legislature today by Senator Dowling, of New York.

Clysmic Ginger Ale

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Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

\$1,000,000 Gold Lent to Ukraine By the French

Allies and U. S. Said To Be Interested in Success of the Republic

Assembly Meets Soon

Constituent Body Expected to Have Anti-Bolshevik Majority

LONDON, Jan. 15.—France has loaned the Ukraine \$1,000,000 in gold, according to the "Times" correspondent. The French mint also has printed a large quantity of Ukraine paper money.

General Vinnichenko, president of the Ukrainian Secretariat, is added, in the course of a long report to the Rada declared that France, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and Rumania were interested greatly in the organization of the Ukraine Republic.

He added:

"As circumstances people they hesitate to recognize the republic completely, but when they find it expedient they will extend us their hands, which we will accept if we think it necessary."

General Vinnichenko described the Ukraine as an oasis of order and constitutional policy, saying:

"One constantly hears that the regeneration of the Muscovite monarchy is impossible, and therefore, perhaps the Ukraine will appear also as an oasis of revolutionary conquest."

The Bolshevik government announced on January 2 that a committee of Bolsheviks visiting Russia had been arrested, and would have been shot except for intervention by Cosacks. Several clashes have occurred on Rumanian territory between Russian and Rumanian troops.

Bolsheviks to Replace Constituent Assembly

(Correspondence of Jewish Daily Forward) PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—Informed circles consider unavoidable the replacement of the Constituent Assembly by a special convention of the left wing of the Socialists, or Bolsheviks. It is possible that the bourgeoisie will be restricted in voting at these elections. Akvintseff, Breskovskikhovskaya and Gots have been recalled, and it is expected that many non-Bolshevik Deputies will be recalled.

Ex-Empress of Russia Is Reported Insane

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—The former Empress of Russia, according to German papers, has become insane and is now confined to a sanatorium at Tobolsk, Siberia. Her condition is reported to be hopeless.

The former Empress was reported to be seriously ill last September. She accompanied the former Emperor, Nicholas Romanoff, when he was transferred from Tsarskoe-Selo to Tobolsk.

Detroit War Plants Infested With Spies

[Special Correspondence] DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Many of Detroit's munition plants are overrun with German spies and thousands of the Kaiser's best soldiers are in this city, manufacturers working on war contracts told the City Council committee today. Their activities are keeping back the production of ammunition, according to J. M. Eaton, superintendent of the Lincoln Motor Company.

Mr. Eaton said his company should have sent acceptance letters to France two months ago, but shipments have not yet started because of Germans who are fighting for the Kaiser in Detroit.

"The delicate tools which we use in the manufacture of motors are made in twenty-nine different factories," said Mr. Eaton. "Most of them are delivered to us damaged beyond repair, so that we cannot use them. The result is we are two months behind in shipments to France, and we have learned beyond a question that these tools are damaged by German spies."

"The tools must be exactly right or they are worthless to us. Such action as this is helping the Kaiser with a vengeance. What we want to know is whether our men are working for William Hohenzollern or the Lincoln Motor Company."

The manufacturers appeared before the common council committee to oppose the licensing of private detectives. The manufacturers object on the ground that to frustrate the German secret service in this country they must maintain a secret service of their own. They claim this ordinance goes so far that an agent in a factory, looking for enemies of his country, would have to disclose his own identity to men seeking to hamper the American government in the conduct of the war.

"Rainbow" Men Fit, Says Maj. Gen. Mann

Major General William A. Mann, who organized the "Rainbow Division" and led it to France, arrived in New York yesterday and formally relieved Brigadier General Eli D. Hoyle, now retired, of command of the Department of the East at Governor's Island.

"The Rainbow Division was the finest outfit I ever commanded," said the general. "It is representative of the best American manhood. The Germans knew the division is in France and almost ready for front-line fighting."

"If they had their way the men of the Rainbow would be in the thick of it now. They are fit to-day, so far as physical condition and preliminary training are concerned. While I have no doubt they could give a good account of themselves were they actually fighting, they still are a bit short in bomb-throwing, bayonet exercise, machine gun work and rifle practice."

New U. S. Powder Plants

(Staff Correspondence) WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Work of constructing the government powder plant at Charleston, W. Va., has been commenced, with 25,000 workmen employed, and plans for the erection of a similar plant at Nashville are being outlined, Daniel C. Jackling, constructing engineer in charge, reported today to Secretary of War Baker.

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Germany Is Expected to Offer Peace, Then Strike

Impossible Terms Will Be Dictated by Militarists Is London Belief, and Issue of War Will Be Staked on Final Blow in West

(Staff Correspondence)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—That hardly pennant, a German peace offer, seems about to bloom again. According to reports from Berlin, deliberations of the most important character have been proceeding there during the week end with a view to an official reply to the Entente declarations of war aims. The "offer" probably will be made in the course of Chancellor von Hertling's speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, first set for Wednesday, but later said to have been postponed. It is slated to meet with at least as chilly a reception from the Allies as that accorded by the enemy to President Wilson's and Lloyd George's declarations.

The feeling here, particularly in view of the fact that most reports declare the Pan-Germans have again triumphed, is that no offer acceptable to the Allies in any sense of the word will emanate from Berlin until the Germans have tried to play their last trump card—a great offensive in the spring.

Lloyd George's speech is recognized as much of a peace offer as can be expected from the Entente at this time. Hertling's speech will be accepted on much the same basis. The gap between them is expected to be too great to admit of the possibility of negotiations. It is believed here that Germany will speak—then strike. If her offensive is successful, the Allies may have to back down; if the offensive fails, a more real and conciliatory offer may be expected from the Central Powers. On the result of the offensive hangs the whole balance of diplomatic moves.

Facts and events will sway the tide of war, and until they have taken place words and ideas must be laid on the shelf.

If this opinion, which is widely held, is justified, then the anticipated offensive assumes a new and greater proportion than has been accorded it in many quarters.

Marcel Hutin, writing in the "Echo de Paris" to-day on the much threatened offensive, says: "The question is where will the attack be made? I still think the Germans will attempt to exert pressure on the Franco-British front generally, but that the real offensive will take place on the two wings: first, from St. Mihiel to the Swiss border; second, from Armenia to the sea. The Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg cherish the hope that thereby they may capture Verdun and cut the main line to Barle-Due, so as to recapture that portion of Upper Alsace occupied by our troops. This dream dates back to 1916."

"As to the offensive, simultaneous or successive, on the British front, this will have for its object the capture of Calais and Dunkirk."

"The best strategy of the Germans would be to take advantage of the St. Mihiel spur so as to maneuver the extreme wings and bring about a general descent of the Tauton armies on Paris. Such is the conception of Ludendorff's colossal military dream of imposing peace—his peace—upon the recalcitrant Entente before the first million Americans can get into action."

This is the idea of one of the foremost critics of the war, but from a moderate viewpoint—and everything these days is tending toward moderation—there is reason to accept the prophecy with a grain of salt.

In the first place, there is the strong possibility that Germany is still using the prospective offensive both as a lure and as a bribe to support her war-weary and hungry population through the winter. As long as Germany can promise an offensive, her people will support her. The suffering may be great in Berlin—greater, perhaps, than what has been experienced in any Entente country—but the prospect of victory, held out as only a German press agent can hold it out, can still allay the pangs of hunger.

Let such an offensive, once undertaken, fail, and every German who is of war, and until they have taken place words and ideas must be laid on the shelf.

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Plebiscite Impossible in Alsace, Declares French Munitions Chief

By Arthur S. Draper.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—I found Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions and Socialist leader, in his home in the Rue de Valenciennes, close to the Chamber of Deputies hall, where Pichon had just outlined France's war aims.

"Both President Wilson's and Lloyd George's declarations have been well received in France," he began. "We have been deeply moved by what has been said about Alsace-Lorraine. It is well known that both the United States and Britain feel with us that it is not a question of territory, but one of right and justice."

"I have characterized Alsace-Lorraine as a symbol of right. It is not a question of satisfying our own pride. That is nothing. It is simply a question of justice."

Junkers Still Control.

"You ask whether I consider that the recent declarations of war aims have advanced the cause of peace. In one sense, yes. But in Germany the power is still in the hands of the military caste and I cannot conceive of peace while the German General Staff holds sway over the people."

"Undoubtedly there are people in Germany who desire peace above everything else, but still there are professors and industrial and commercial leaders who think that they can profit by the war, that they will emerge stronger than when they entered it, and that then they can win territory in the East and West and add to their populations."

"I fear this situation will not change until the Germans are made to feel that they are no stronger than the Allies."

I asked M. Thomas if the general feeling in France supported Pichon's opposition to a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine.

"A plebiscite is impossible," he declared. "Under German administration it would be impossible for the people to express their honest desire. Give the provinces back to France, and then let the people decide whether they want to live under German or French rule."

"After the war of 1870 every deputy elected by the provinces protested against the annexation. The fact that we did not go to war to recover the provinces did not mean that we had renounced claim to them. Because we wished to avoid bloodshed, because we desired to remain peaceful, it must not be thought that our views regarding the provinces had changed."

"The natives of Alsace-Lorraine want us over, and we want them. Great numbers of them are fighting now in our army, having escaped before the war began. If hope of the enemy's expulsion were possible we would have no fear of the decision of the people of the provinces."

Jews Demand Real Reforms in Poland

Must Have More Than Promises of Justice, Leaders Tell Ministers

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—The Jewish Correspondents' Bureau learns from Justice and Social Affairs have conferred with Jewish leaders and members of the Municipal Councils regarding the settlement of the Jewish question in Poland.

The Jews told the ministers that there must be more than a statement by the Premier promising freedom and justice. It was absolutely necessary, they said, that special laws affecting Jews must be abolished, as well as the double tax for hospitals demanded of Jews.

The ministers replied that the emigration of Jews from Poland seemed desirable, and asked the leaders whether they would cooperate in such a project.

Serbian Deaf to Teuton Overtures

Fraternalization and Tempting Separate Peace Offers Declined, Is Report

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Reuter correspondent at Serbian headquarters reports that the Bulgarians are making vain efforts at fraternalization and that the Germans are sending leaflets into the Serbian lines devoted to efforts to detach Serbia from the Allies.

The correspondent says he learns on good authority that Austria-Hungary a short time ago proffered the Serbians through private channels the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an outlet to the Adriatic, if they would cease fighting and sign a peace.

Austria Offered Peace To Serbia, Says Editor

The Austrian government recently made an attempt to induce Serbia to conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers. It has been revealed by Dr. Markovitch, professor at the University of Belgrade, now editor of "La Serbie" ("Serbia"), which is published in Geneva. The terms proposed by Austria to Serbia included the cession of Bosnia-Herzegovina to Serbia and an outlet to the sea.

"Count Czerin," declares Dr. Markovitch, "in cooperation with Count Berchtold, private adviser of the Emperor (Austrian Emperor), sent to Switzerland one of his confidantes, a certain journalist, Czenek Slepnek, with the object of coming into contact with the Serbians and proposing to them a 'reconciliation' with Austria. Slepnek, who before the war had been on a special mission in Serbia, showed to the Serbs in whom he was able to speak auto-graphed letters from Count Berchtold. 'Count Czerin informed the Serbs that Austria would be ready to repair the wrong she had done to them, that she would cede to Serbia the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina, would give them an outlet to the sea, that she would not be opposed to the union of Serbia with Montenegro, and that she would not support the demands of Bulgaria, since that country was not bound to Austria by any special treaty.'

"For all this Austria demanded from Serbia only one thing—to ask for peace. 'The answer was too evident,' says Dr. Markovitch, 'and Slepnek's offer received from the Serbians the reply which it merited.'"

Japan Is Skeptical Of Wilson's Plan For Popular Rule

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—The Japanese metropolitan press is meagre in its comment on President Wilson's recent message.

The "Jiji Shimpu" probably the leading independent morning paper, is favorable to the idea of popular rule, including the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," are somewhat critical. The "Nichi Nichi" is skeptical on the operation of referendum to natives where applied to colonies.

The "Jiji Shimpu" says that the fact America is fully determined and prepared to cooperate with Great Britain in the task of restoring the world's peace is especially deserving of Japan's fullest appreciation. It adds that Mr. Wilson's message is more fully explanatory than that of Lloyd George.

"An indecisive victory would make the Paris resolutions most difficult. The present situation in Russia renders the task of restoring the world's peace especially difficult. President Wilson's declaration of free seas and no obstacles to international commerce makes the Paris resolutions worthless, demanding Japan's serious attention."

The "Nichi Nichi" apparently desires the Napoleonic principle of a referendum as respects the German colonies, but in a peace conference the same principle may be applied to Asia elsewhere."

The newspaper "Chugai" says that adjustment of colonies to accord with the interests and wishes of the inhabitants, if applied to all the colonies occupied by the Entente, would be sure to evoke a serious complication.

Berlin on Potato, Bread And Meat Ration, Is Report

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—Food conditions in Berlin have become so much worse, according to reports here, that the population is compelled to exist almost entirely on the rationed quantities of bread, meat and potatoes. Virtually no vegetables or fruit are reaching the city and no game is to be had, owing to the beginning of the closed season.

Some of the Greater Berlin municipalities, it is stated, have been forced to reduce the potato ration from seven pounds to six pounds.

News in Brief

A service bureau for Columbia University men in Paris has been established in the French capital by the university. Dr. Horatio S. Krane, associate editor of "Harvard Magazine," has resigned that office to become director of the bureau.

The annual play of the Science School Alumni Society, entitled "The Language of the War," a concert will be given instead at Aeolian Hall on February 3. Miss Aida will be the soloist.

A Supreme Court jury awarded \$12,000 to Mrs. Theresa E. Brierley, who was injured while shifting from a New York Central Railroad train in December, 1915. She said she lost the use of her right arm as a result.

A shortage of several hundred dollars in the Yorkers city treasury resulted in the indictment of Joseph Murray, former cashier in the treasury office. The charge is second degree forgery.

Despite the fact it does business in virtually every belligerent country in the world, the New York Life Insurance Company announced that its mortality rate for 1917 was the lowest in its history. Its insurance totaled \$30,000,000.

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Council Named To Solve Labor War Problems

Six Men and One Woman Appointed by Secretary Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Six men and one woman were named by Secretary Wilson to-night to form the advisory council that will assist in the administration of a war labor programme entrusted to the Department of Labor by the President. John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, is chairman of the council and representative of the public. The other members are:

Representatives of employers—Wadsworth C. Clegg, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., and of the Platt Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the war committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and A. A. Landon, general manager of the American Inductor Company (vice-president of the Aircraft Production Board and president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce).

Representatives of Employees—John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and John J. Casey, of Pennsylvania, former member of Congress.

Economist—Dr. L. C. Marshall, of the University of Chicago.

Representative of Women—Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, member of the Defense Council's Women's Committee and former president of the Glove Workers' Union.

In a statement announcing the appointments Secretary Wilson said:

"The popular demand for a national labor administration was in effect granted to-day, when Secretary of Labor Wilson assumed the administration of a comprehensive war labor programme and appointed a national war labor board of six men and one woman to be known as the advisory council, to assist him."

This is in accordance with the recent action of the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, in placing in the hands of the Secretary of Labor the formulation and execution of a war labor administration. It gives to the Department of Labor full power to deal with every phase of the war labor problem, including the distribution, transportation, housing and training of workers and such centralization and unification of action that has been sought by the government, labor, capital and the public.

Unity of action between the various departments is assured by the intention of Secretary Wilson to later increase the council by the appointment of representatives from the War, Navy and Agriculture departments, and the shipping board.

The labor administrator and his advisory council will at once take in hand the question of standardization of labor policies, the providing, distributing and maintaining of a stable and adequate supply of workers, labor dilution and training, priority demands, the adjustment of disputes and the safeguarding of employment, and living and housing conditions.

"The United States employment service, now a separate bureau, in charge of John B. Denmore, as director, is already being expanded to take care of the task of economic distribution of workers."

"The transportation of workers, in order that short-handed sections may quickly be supplied from others where

Bidding

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PARIS NEW YORK

Prices on Winter Apparel are lower this week than they have been at any time during the season!

All remaining styles, regardless of how rich or desirable—MUST be closed out, regardless of the prices they bring—

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\$95 to \$145 Street Coats Unusually handsome styles..... at \$55 to \$95

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State Law to License War Aid Solicitors Urged

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A bill to provide for the licensing by the Secretary of State of all individuals or representatives of societies, clubs, associations or corporations soliciting for funds for war relief was introduced in the Legislature today by Assemblyman William C. Ames, of New York.

It would make solicitation without fine of \$1,000, imprisonment for three years, or both.

The New York City Telephone Directory Goes to Press

Wednesday, January 30, 1918

Advertising Forms Close Monday, January 21, 1918

All changes or additions in present listings must be arranged for on or before January 30th in order to appear in this new issue.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this issue of the "most used and most useful book in New York" should be arranged for on or before Monday, January 21st.

Any of our business offices listed below will be glad to give you full information. Just telephone, write or call—

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104 Broad St.	B'w'g Green	12090	223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
413 Grand St.	Orchard	12090	1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014
430 Broadway at			1640 Pitkin Ave.	East New York	12014
23 E. 20th St.	Canal	12090			
1454 B'way at 42d St.	Mad. Sq.	12090			
72 E. 42d St.	Bryant	12090			
9 E. 59th St.	Murray Hill	12090			
2087 B'way at 72d St.	Plaza	12090			
109 W. 125th St.	Riverside	12090			
373 E. 149th St.	Morningside	12090			
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Melrose	12090			
1106 Hoe Ave.	Tremont	12090			
	Intervale	12090			

BROOKLYN

81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000			
339 Ninth St.	South	12014			
500 Nestrand Ave.	Bedford	12014			
8110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014			

JAMAICA

81 Gardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000			
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FLUSHING

70 Main St.	Flushing	12014			
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RICHMOND HILL

634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	12014			
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FAR ROCKAWAY

Birdsall & Cent'l Aves.	Far Rockaway	12014			
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444 St. Marks Pl.	Tompkinsville	12064			
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